

CASTRO, B.F.M.¹; da SILVA, C.N.¹; CENACHI, S.P.F.²; VASCONCELOS-SANTOS, D.V.²; HENEINE, L.G.D.³; SILVA-CUNHA, A.¹; FIALHO, S.L.³

¹ Faculty of Pharmacy, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

² Faculty of Medicine, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

³ Research and Development, Ezequiel Dias Foundation, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Aim

To assess the therapeutic application of intravitreal melittin (MEL), a peptide purified from bee venom, in the treatment of intraocular inflammation.

Methodology

In vitro (ARPE-19 cells) → Cell Viability (MTT)

Safety

In vivo (intravitreal injection in Wistar rats) → Intraocular pressure (IOP) electroretinogram (ERG) histology

Antiangiogenic effect → Chick embryo chorioallantoic membrane (CAM)

Efficacy

Anti-inflammatory effect → BCG-induced uveitis in rats

Results

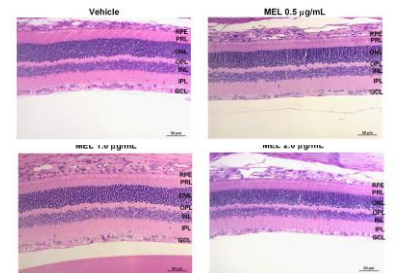
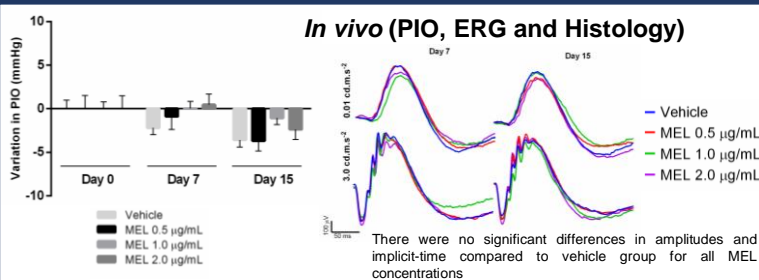
The toxicity evaluation in ARPE-19 cells showed no significant reduction in cell viability for concentrations lower than 2 µg/mL.

The intravitreal administration of MEL in rats confirmed its safety for the concentrations of 0.5, 1 and 2 µg/mL.

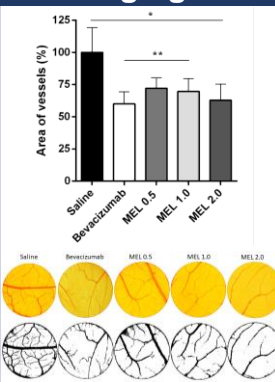
The same doses presented antiangiogenic activity in CAM, with an effect similar to bevacizumab for MEL 2 µg/mL.

Intravitreal MEL was able to ameliorate clinical and histopathological signs of inflammation in rats with BCG-induced uveitis. This was confirmed by the reduction in pro-inflammatory cytokines levels, determined in the posterior segment of the animals.

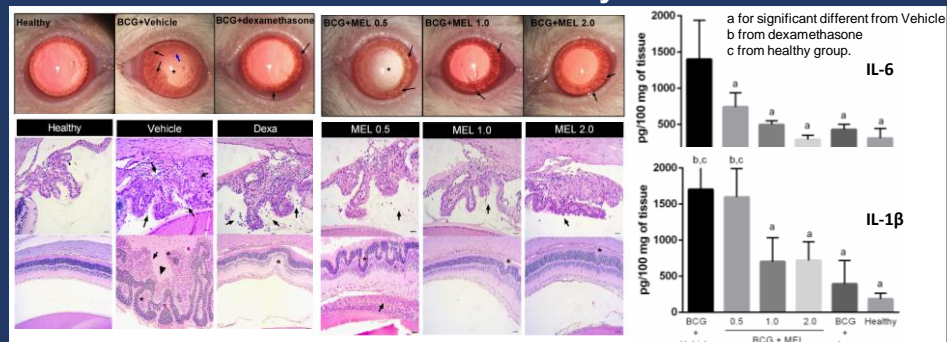
Safety



Antiangiogenic



Anti-inflammatory



Conclusion: This data reports the safety profile of MEL for intraocular administration and its therapeutic potential as anti-inflammatory and antiangiogenic agent in ocular diseases, especially uveitis.